

ILLINOIS TROOPS RUSH TO CHICAGO TO ASSIST IN SUBDUING RACE WAR

Presence of 6,500 State Militiamen Has Little Effect Last Night—Police in Full Charge

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

CHICAGO, July 29.—Despite fresh outbreaks tonight in the Chicago race war, city officials at midnight professed themselves satisfied with what the police are doing, and several thousand state troops remained in armor. At that hour the death toll totaled 27, two negroes and two whites having been killed during the evening, and another negro having died of wounds received Monday. The injured list had been swelled by uncounted scores and several of the wounded may not survive. Disturbances were reported from the south side black belt, an Italian district on the west side and from the north side.

Throughout the day and evening, Governor Lowden was in conference with city and state officials and heads of state militia units.

In addition, Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, who led the old "red" first over seas, was reported enroute to Chicago from Springfield. Samuel Insull, former chairman of the state council of defense, and Roger Sullivan, democratic leader, also saw the governor. The governor let it be known that four regiments of state troops were ready for duty at a minute's notice and that they would be sent into the riot district as soon as a request came from the proper municipal authorities.

Auto Collides With Patrol
The first picked battle of the night occurred at Thirty-Fifth and South State streets, one of the seats of trouble since the first rioting Sunday. A small automobile filled with whites, each armed with a pistol and all firing indiscriminately at blacks, crashed into a patrol wagon at the street intersection.

Two of the whites were killed in the collision. Two others and every policeman in the patrol wagon were hurt. Immediately there was a rush of blacks and policemen to the wreck. The police could not push the enraged negroes away and opened fire, killing one negro and wounding 30 others. Virtually all north side and loop police were ordered to this district, thus leaving almost no police protection sections from which came reports of intermittent outbreaks.

Silence Precedes Clashes
A sinister silence that prevailed in the black belt on the south side at dusk gave way to a series of sharp clashes, principally with clubs and knives as weapons, as the night wore on. Few guns appeared.

Where these outbreaks occurred, the negroes predominated in numbers. Several meetings at negro halls were broken up by the police, after which crowds formed on the streets.

Troops had not been ordered to patrol the black belt, the police maintained, they were still able to handle the situation.

Despite authenticated reports of stabbings, clubbings and stonings that poured into police stations as the night wore on, Acting Chief of Police Alcock insisted he was "very well pleased with conditions."

He said he had approximately 1,800 men in the black belt, 35 patrol wagons, one ambulance, 20 motorcycle men and a mounted squad.

It was regarded as significant that five colonels who saw service overseas conferred with Governor Lowden during the late afternoon. These were Milton J. Foreman, Abel Davis, Henry J. Kelly, John W. Clinch and Henry A. Allen. The executive later said he could not divulge what had been discussed. It was learned also that Col. Joseph B. Sanborn was on his way to Chicago from Springfield to meet the governor.

The police were especially alert tonight when blacks gathered in automobiles. It had been reported that an attempt of a "flying squadron" last night to "clean up" on one section of whites would be renewed on a larger scale and that a score of cars had been procured for this purpose.

Educators Appeal to Blacks
Negro educators and religious leaders sent out appeal for appeal for the blacks to go to their homes and keep the peace. The appeal fell on deaf ears.

The first clash on the North Side took place at No. 484 West Division street, where the building is occupied by two families, Italians living in the neighborhood attacked the building. A dozen shots were fired and bricks were hurled through the windows. Two detectives attracted by the shots held the mob at bay until 75 policemen arrived armed with rifles. No one was seriously hurt.

Italians Enter Melee
A short time later at Milton avenue and West Division street a negro leaped from an alley and knocked a white man down. In a moment a crowd of Italians started for the assailant, who ran and escaped. The police arrested four Italians, two of them armed with sawed-off shotguns and two with revolvers.

Another negro was fired at repeatedly while near his home on Larrabee street, also on the north side.

Italians also were participants in rioting on the West Side, according to the police. William Donaldson, a negro, was attacked by a crowd at South Racine avenue and Taylor street, beaten and shot in the head and neck. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said he might die.

Negroes barricaded in their homes on the South Side wounded three policemen in a battle at State and Thirty-second streets.

Rubbish thrown into State street from upper windows blocked the path of seven motorcycle policemen and as they stopped they were fired upon. Two of them and a detective sergeant who joined them were wounded and their companions then burst through the barricaded doors of two buildings and arrested 16 negroes. Two army rifles and ammunition were found.

Sniping continued in other neighborhoods until late at night. Two men were shot from their motorcycles.

On the South Side fights continued in many localities. John Johnson, 18 years old, a negro, was stabbed, beaten and thrown into the river at Archer avenue and South Halsted street. He

NO INDICATION OF SETTLEMENT IN CAR TIE-UP

Traffic Paralyzed as Chicago Traction Workers Quit Cars—No Trouble Anticipated—State Officials Powerless to Act, Report Says

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

CHICAGO, July 29.—Chicago's surface and elevated lines were at a standstill tonight as a result of the strike called at 4 a. m. today of the employees of both systems after their refusal to ratify an agreement reached yesterday between officials of the companies and of the employees' union.

With the traffic in the downtown district irregular, and at times badly congested during the day, officials of the striking union and their employers declared that no immediate settlement was in sight.

During the morning traffic in the loop became congested as a result of the removal to the riot area of all traffic policemen. Later, however, a number of these were recalled for duty at street intersections, and the congestion at the busy hour tonight had been somewhat relieved. Police officials expected to have the situation in hand tomorrow, when a citizens' traffic squad will aid the depleted police force.

Approximately 2,000,000 persons resorted to every means of transportation possible today or stayed at home. Although there have been no reports of disorder since morning when a street car which had been abandoned was burned, Chief of Police Garrity stationed policemen at all street car company properties.

The American Red Cross issued a statement tonight in which it was declared that the strike threatened to interfere with the relief work of the organization. To combat this, the reorganization of the organization's motor corps had been ordered.

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Neither Governor Lowden nor Mayor Thompson is contemplating any action at present to settle the strike. They are devoting their energies to the race riots. An official of the state public utilities commission announced that the commission was powerless.

HUNGARIAN SOVIET PRESIDENT SUICIDES

GENEVA, July 29.—Alexander Garbai, president of the Hungarian soviet government, killed himself in the assembly building at Budapest after delivering a speech against the soviet and the communist supporters and accusing Bela Kun, the soviet leader and minister of foreign affairs, of leading the nation to ruin, according to the Munich Nachrichten.

M. Garbai recently was reputed to be one of the strongest supporters of the soviet government, but lately he was said to have opposed Bela Kun. He was quoted as stating he realized the utility of the government's course and its dangers to the country.

SOVIET OFFENSIVE BROKEN

BUCHAREST, July 29.—The offensive of the Hungarian soviet, the government troops along the Theiss river, has been completely broken up and the initiative in these operations has passed to the Rumanians. It was learned today.

1ST DIVISION TO PATROL RHINE

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The permanent American force to be retained on the Rhine will be made up of units of the first division. This was made known today in a cablegram from Gen. Pershing which said that all of the divisions except the units to be retained would be moving to a base port August 15 in preparation for its return home.

ALLIES GRANT AUSTRIA 7-DAY EXTENSION TO CONSIDER PACT

PARIS, July 29.—Austria has been granted seven additional days for consideration of the peace terms. August 6 will be the final day on which the Austrian representatives may submit inquiries. This was decided upon by the supreme council today.

The council also decided to ignore von Bethmann-Hollweg's request to stand trial for the former emperor.

A commission of experts will be named to apportion control of the rolling stock of the German, Austrian and Bulgarian railways. The economic clauses of the German treaty were approved.

The council approved the report of the special postal commission which authorizes all the allied countries to resume postal and wire connection with Germany under such restrictions as the individual countries regard necessary.

ALLIES READY TO ADVANCE IF BELA KUN BUCKS

LONDON, July 29.—In connection with the recent allied warning to Bela Kun, the Hungarian communist leader, arrangements have been made for a Franco-Serbian advance in case Bela Kun should not meet the allied terms, Reuters, Limited, says it understands. The attack would be made upon the right flank of the Hungarian red army.

LEGE COAL OF GERMAN STAFF IN 1917 SAYS EX-CHANCELLOR

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

COPENHAGEN, Monday, July 28.—Control of Belgium and possession of the city of Liege was the determination of the German high command in 1917. Chancellor Michaelis drew up a tentative plan for peace negotiations, incorporating in this the demand for Liege and adjacent territory and the economic union of Belgium with Germany.

The chancellor, however, planned to hold Liege only provisionally, as a factor of security.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg was opposed to the giving up of Liege. He would hear of no talk of indemnities, nor would he indicate Germany's intention to the enemy.

General Ludendorff, another of the high military authorities, was for keeping the entire Liege district in German hands. He advised strong military pressure and the driving back of the British and French armies.

These German attitudes were disclosed by declarations read by Premier Bauer before the Weimar assembly today when the peace overtures to Germany alleged to have been made by Great Britain and France through the vatican in August 1917, were again the subject of discussion.

Dr. Herman Mueller, the foreign minister, read the much-discussed telegram from the British minister at the vatican and the German chancellor's reply was as follows:

"We have not yet had an opportunity to consult the allies regarding the note received from your eminence and are unable to answer the proposal from your eminence regarding the terms of a lasting peace. In our opinion there is no probability of reaching this aim as long as the central powers and their allies have not officially expressed their war aims and settled the indemnity they are ready to pay and what guarantees they will give at future protection of the world against the terrors from which it is now suffering."

As regards Belgium, they make no real declaration as regards their intention, nor do they say whether they intend to restore to Belgium her full independence and make good the damage which she has suffered.

"You, eminent, doubtless know the declaration made by the allies in reply to President Wilson's note. Neither Austria nor Germany ever made such a declaration. Any attempt to bring the belligerents to an agreement seems to us to be doomed, except from the points where their opinions differ."

Premier Bauer followed Dr. Mueller. He attacked the conservatives and declared that the former emperor would certainly be brought to trial and proved guilty of many things.

The re-introduction of a monarchy in Germany is impossible, he said. "I will read you two declarations, one from Chancellor Michaelis to Von Hindenburg, dated September 12, 1917, and the other dated September 15, 1917, containing Von Hindenburg's reply and accompanied by a memorandum from Ludendorff. You will then understand why no decisive reply could be given regarding the reinstatement of Belgium."

Dr. Bauer then read the Michaelis note as follows:

"In accordance with the wishes of the high command I drew up the following basis for peace negotiations for the protection of our commerce. We demand the city of Liege and adjacent territory. Belgium must be intimately and economically united with Germany. When Belgium was fulfilled all our demands for security of economic connection which will take several years after the first peace negotiations, we consider that military measures can then be abolished. Consequently we only ask to hold Liege provisionally as a factor of security."

Von Hindenburg replied as follows: "I don't conceal that the navy and patriotic circles will feel it a hard blow if we give up the only big demand which can only be alleviated if compensations are also known by the navy to be fulfilled. Economic conditions with Belgium cannot be released without pressure on Belgium, even after peace is declared, and that purpose several years will be necessary, which for military reasons is possible only when England and America desert France."

"If we are in possession of Liege and unlimited mastery of the situation we can take the means necessary. I therefore do not believe that we should give up Liege."

"The hardships which will be endured by our neighbors are the inevitable result of the war under present conditions. There can be no talk of indemnities; neither can we indicate our intentions to foreign countries."

AFTER DELAY OF TWO WEEKS THE FRENCH TREATY IS GIVEN SEATTLE

Wilson Makes No Reference to Withholding of Pact on Presenting Same—Transmitted by Messenger

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The special treaty with Italy promising immediate American aid to that republic in repelling any unprovoked attack by Germany, was sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

In his message the president declared that the promise, "a temporary supplement" to the treaty with Germany and the league of nations covenant, designed to give France protection in an emergency "without awaiting the advice of the league to act."

He pointed out that a similar promise had been made by Great Britain and France to Italy in 1917, and that the United States had partially discharged a debt to France which "nothing can pay" in full.

The senate, where the president's failure to submit the treaty sooner has been under repeated fire from republican members, received the message and the senate referred the treaty without discussion to the foreign relations committee.

There was no reference in the message to the senate criticism, which was based on a charge of the treaty requiring that it be "submitted to the senate as the treaty of Versailles," presented by the president July 10. The message did refer to this clause, however, saying it was provided that the two treaties be "the subject of consideration at the same time," and adding that as opportunity now had been offered to examine the Versailles treaty, it was opportune to present the other.

Departing from his custom of delivering his message to congress in person, the president transmitted the treaty and his request for ratification by messenger. Both became public by the senate's unanimous agreement to remain in open session while the message was read and to print it in the record. The request that this course be followed was made by Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee.

Will Hear Experts
Although the committee has made no definite plans, it is likely that the treaty will be taken up by it within a few days and considered jointly with the Versailles treaty. Before this is done, however, the committee will hear several of the experts who advised the American peace delegation on economic subjects. Bernard Baruch, the first of these to be heard, will appear at a public hearing Thursday.

The senate spent most of the day discussing the league of nations. Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, in an address expressing doubt as to the efficiency of the league in attaining international concord, told his colleagues he had not yet decided whether he could support it.

Senator Cag, democrat, Louisiana, said he would support the league without reservation and Senator Nelson, Minnesota, announced that while he wanted to see it ratified he thought reservations necessary.

The text of the French treaty submitted by President Wilson was the official copy in English and differed only slightly in verbiage from the English translation of the French text which was made public by the French foreign office and cable to the United States by the Associated Press on July 2.

MEXICAN SITUATION CLOUDS BY SECRECY CHARGES REP. GOULD

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson will not leave on his speech-making tour of the country before August 15 and possibly not until late in August. This was indicated tonight by the formal announcement by Secretary Daniels after a conference at the White House that the review of the newly-organized Pacific fleet at San Francisco originally set for August 15, had been postponed in order that the president might be present.

It was announced at the White House that Mr. Wilson would resume his conferences with republican senators tomorrow.

The change in the date for the fleet review at San Francisco, however, Secretary Daniels, would not affect the schedule for the arrival of the fleet at San Diego, August 7 and at Los Angeles August 15. The fleet he said would be held at a southern California port, pending the arrival of the president.

self to be the tool of German propaganda in Mexico.

The state department at present, insofar as Mr. Fletcher was able to tell the committee has no definite view as to what changes in policy might be beneficial, nor apparently any intention of changing its present policy.

Conclusions regarding by Mr. Gould as "unescapable after a careful reading of Mr. Fletcher's testimony in the light of generally known facts," were set forth in the memorandum as follows:

Carranza and his government were placed in power by less than two per cent of the population of Mexico.

Carranza's control is confined to ports, a few large interior cities and territory immediately adjacent to three railroad lines while in the rest of the country his forces are unable to maintain order.

Carranza regime virtually has repudiated all international obligations. In treatment of foreigners, Americans are particularly discriminated against by Carranza's government, with the German residents marked by special favor from it.

Carranza government is hostile and contemptuous toward government and people of the United States.

While maintaining a nominal neutrality during the war, the Carranza government consistently permitted it-

Permanent Peace Council Will Be Named By Allies

PARIS, July 29.—The inter-allied council decided today to name a permanent commission to interpret the treaty. The commission will be composed of five members representing the five great powers.

The commission will have its headquarters in Paris, but is empowered to convene elsewhere if necessary. It will sit after ratification of the treaty.

The members will have diplomatic standing and will be aided by a staff of technical advisers.

The Earl of Derby, British ambassador to France, was announced today as Great Britain's representative.

WOBBLES TRIED TO COERCE MERCHANTS WITNESS TESTIFIES

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 29.—That the Industrial Workers of the World were assisted in their attempts to close down the Warren mining district by the Bisbee local of the Cooks and Waiters' union, one of the small locals of the American Federation of Labor, said to have been brought under the control of the I. W. W. during the Bisbee trouble, was twice told from the witness stand in the local justice court this afternoon during the preliminary hearing of Phil Tovey, one of the 254 Bisbee and Douglas citizens charged with kidnapping as the result of their alleged participation in the deportations that ended the I. W. W. strike at Bisbee two years ago.

Stro Vukovich, a cafe proprietor, witness for the prosecution testified, on cross examination, that during the strike he was approached by the secretary of the Bisbee cooks and waiters' local and told that "there would be trouble" if he did not refuse to put up lunches for the men who ignored the strike.

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NEITHER HAD NOR GAVE ORDERS TO ABUSE MEN AVERS COL. GRINSTEAD

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO UTE MEXICAN BANDS

Liberal Alliance Leaders Would Restore Peace by Combining All Factions With Carranza—Ready to Meet Rebels Half Way Bonilla Says

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

EL PASO, July 29.—Efforts are being made by the Mexican Liberal Alliance leaders to unite all factions in Mexico, including that of Carranza, and to induce all rebels to lay down their arms and restore peace in the republic. Manuel Bonilla, chairman of the general executive committee of the Liberal Alliance in the United States, announced here today in a statement to the Associated Press, Senor Bonilla recently returned from New York, Washington and San Antonio, where he held conferences with prominent Mexican political leaders.

"The developments of the Mexican situation in the last few months has brought me to the conclusion that steps should be taken by the Mexicans themselves, in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities among the various contending parties," Senor Bonilla's statement reads.

"After discussion with Mexican leaders in the United States of what would be the most available thing to do, we have concluded we must get into communication with all the rebel chiefs and ask them to present their demands in brief and to state under what conditions they would be willing to agree and so help in the pacification of the country in the shortest possible time. Of course we cannot anticipate what their answers will be; but from my personal knowledge of their manifestos and from other information I have received, I expect that nothing will be demanded of them that may be taken as an exaggeration. Be it what it may, we hope to be in position to have them demand nothing but what can be acceptable and in accordance with the welfare of the country."

"Now, as peace can only be made if both Mr. Carranza's government and its opponents come to some agreement, we have every reason to believe that at the same time, Mr. Carranza will declare that he is ready to abandon his constant policy in the past of considering nothing less than the unconditional surrender of the rebels, the most important reason for thinking this being that he cannot expect, after so many years of experience to the contrary, that the rebels will put themselves at the mercy of their enemy, as long as they have a few guns, some ammunition, and other means to make war, having also good reasons to believe the actual government is not what the people would be satisfied with."

The preliminary hearing of Bert Polley, constable at Bisbee at the time of the deportations, was concluded today.

Mrs. Rosa McKay, member of the state legislature from Gila county was one of the state's witnesses. Mrs. McKay testified that on the day of the deportations she was in Bisbee and after watching the "roundup" which preceded the deportations, sought Constable Polley after she had seen a "thug hit a woman" during the excitement. Polley accompanied her to the streets and had one of the men who refused to serve food to the workmen.

The preliminary hearings of Gerald Sherman, consulting engineer for the Phelps-Dodge corporation and mine superintendent for the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company in July, 1917; Ernest Hughes and N. C. Bledsoe, all of Bisbee, will be held tomorrow.

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